MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Israeli Intervention--Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli planes shot down two Syrian helicopters, one north of Riyaq and the other near Zahlah. Although the radio said the helicopers had been attacking Christian strongholds on the mountains overlooking Zahlah, a Syrian official spokesman said in a statement reported by Damascus television that the two downed helicopters were carrying food supplies. He said the Israeli planes also strafed Syrian military positions in Lebanon. Voice of Lebanon radio said the Israeli planes bombed the edge of the French redoubt and the hills overlooking Zahlah. The Israeli move came after the government had issued a statement, reported by Jerusalem radio, saying Israel could not allow the Syrians to take over Lebanon and annihilate the Christians there.

In an interview with Jerusalem radio after the operation, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said the Syrian helicopters were downed in line with his government's statement because over the last few days Syria had been killing Lebanese Christians and trying to take over Lebanon. He said that if the Syrians succeeded in taking over the central Lebanese mountains, which have been the scene of recent fighting, they would be able to shell Juniyah, the Christians' only port. While denying that Israel wants to get involved in a conflict with Syria, Begin indicated that such operations will continue if needed to prevent a Syrian takeover. He also asserted that Israel exhausted diplomatic efforts before resorting to military action against Syria, saying the United States had tried to convince Syria to stop attacking Phalangists but the Syrians had responded with "total contempt." Asked by IDF radio to comment on the operation, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said Israel was conveying the message that "there will be no Syrian air activity in Lebanese airspace."

According to Damascus radio, the newspaper TISHRIN described the Israeli action as a serious escalation of the situation, carried out deliberately after consultation and coordination with the United States. Claiming that Syria has no enemies and no aspirations in Lebanon, TISHRIN said Syria aims only to protect Lebanon, preserve its unity, security and peace, maintain its Arab character and pan-Arab role and prevent its transformation into a headquarters or passageway for conspiracies against Syria and the Palestinian revolution. TISHRIN said Syria will not hesitate to confront any Israeli intervention and to respond to all provocations.

General Military Situation--According to Beirut radio, the capital was calm on 28 April apart from ground fire against overflying Israeli aircraft, while calm was restored in Zahlah after tension earlier in the day. Voice of Lebanon had earlier reported that intensive Syrian shelling of Zahlah killed 12 and wounded 46 and that Syrian MiG-21's overflew the city. Fighting continued on the Sannin heights, the radio said, with the shelling extending to Biskinta. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) and leftist nationalist movement forces continued fierce fighting with Phalangists and Lebanese Army units in the Al-Matn area with battles centering on Tallat al-Mazar. According to Voice of Palestine, Israeli artillery shelled Palestinian positions in Hasbayyah and M'alliyah on 29 April. Beirut radio reported further Israeli shelling of An-Nabatiyah and other Palestinian positions in the evening of 28 April and noted Israeli military movements in the border strip.

Beirut Meetings, Comments--After meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis and other officials, Beirut radio reported, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said agreement has been reached on practical steps to end the crisis through a national detente involving all parties. Later Khaddam, Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held a lengthy meeting with Phalangist Party chief Pierre al-Jumayyil, Voice of Lebanon reported, after which Al-Jumayyil said he was satisfied and optimistic and described the meeting as serious,

real and sincere. Beirut radio reported that former President Camille Sham'un also met President Ilyas Sarkis during the day. After the meeting Sham'un said he was cautiously optimistic and called for an understanding that safeguards the sovereignty, independence, dignity and vital interests of both Syria and Lebanon.

Voice of Lebanon reported that the two government ministers from Zahalah, Defense Minister Joseph Skaf and Public Works and Transport Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi, have threatened to resign. As a result, the radio said, the Syrians have ordered a cease-fire in Zahlah.

Libya-USSR

Moscow radio reported the conclusion of Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's talks in Moscow with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and other officials. It said discussions centered on the international situation, the unity of anti-imperialist forces and Soviet-Libyan cooperation. According to JANA, officials of the two countries signed a protocol on economic and technical cooperation. TASS reported Al-Qadhdhafi's departure on 29 April.

Saudi Arabia

Citing the FRG Government spokesman, the West German news agency DPA reported that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has told Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz that at present it is impossible for the FRG to sell arms to Saudi Arabia. However, according to another DPA report, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal told a press conference at the end of Schmidt's visit to Riyadh that his country will continue to seek military cooperation with the FRG. He said that Saudi-FRG relations should not be subject to any restrictions and that the FRG should reexamine its arms export policy. Schmidt told the press conference that during his visit the two countries reaffirmed their friendly relations and sought to expand economic and political cooperation. An earlier DPA report said the two countries have agreed that the German elite police unit, Border Protection Group 9, will help the Saudis form a similar commando unit.

Iran

In the wake of the 27 April confrontation in Tehran between Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters and Muslim fundamentalists, a Tehran radio commentary has criticized Iranian authorities for not taking measures to deal with agitators, for not informing citizens of who is responsible for recent clashes and for not legislating on political parties. Under circumstances in which the enemy is working to defeat the revolution from within, it said, the most important duty of the judiciary and law enforcement officials is to explain their actions and inform the people of all such subversive activities so that they can help end them.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces repulsed Iraqi assaults in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, forcing Iraqi troops to retreat, destroying 66 tanks and downing 3 MiG's. On the other hand, an Iraqi General Command communique, broadcast by Baghdad radio, said Iraqi troops were advancing successfully in the region, inflicting heavy losses on the Iranians. Tehran radio also reported continued clashes near Abadan and Khuninshahr and along the western fronts. It said another Iraqi MiG was downed over Naft-e Shah.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INDIAN EXPRESS INTERVIEWS KARMAL ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BK290557 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 21 Apr 81 pp 1, 9

[By Rajendra Sareen]

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Apr--While maintaining that his government would respond "warmly" to the efforts of the UN secretary-general's representative "for bringing about a peaceful political solution of the situation around Afghanistan, between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran," Prime Minister Babrak Karmal has accused Pakistan of having opted to act as a "tool and means of aggression against Afghanistan in an undeclared war."

In a 90-minute interview at Kabul, Prime Minister Karmal answered in Persian a wide range of questions pertaining to international and domestic issues. The interview was timed for release on Monday. Contrary to reports about his state of health and mind, I found him perfectly relaxed, apparently in good health and willing to take even awkward questions with good humour and aplomb.

I asked Prime Minister Karmal to comment on what had gone wrong with the diplomatic contacts established by the Soviet ambassadors in Islamabad with the leaders of the Pakistani Government a couple of months back which had apparently proceeded sufficiently well to cause optimism. Prime Minister Karmal confirmed that during December 1980-January 1981, Afghanistan had "sensed that there was a desire and readiness on the part of Pakistan for talks but it must now be said with regret that the governing military junta of Pakistan has no free will of its own. U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism are bringing pressure to bear on it and using it as a tool and means of aggression against Afghanistan in an undeclared war."

Prime Minister Karmal drew pointed attention to the recent statement of President Reagan that the USA proposed to strengthen the Afghan rebels with the help of Pakistan and observed: "Reaction and imperialism for the protection of their interests have announced a plan about the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. They want Pakistan to play the role of a gendarme in the region." Prime Minister Karmal left no doubt that the Afghan attitude towards Pakistan has considerably stiffened as a result of the recent development whereby Pakistan has assumed a crucial role in the 'consensus of strategy" sought to be evolved by the Reagan administration. Prime Minister Karmal said that "Pakistan wants to fan unrest in the region, intensify the arms race and hamper the process of detente. She is creating tension and putting hindrances in the way of peace and security in the region. She is acting as a stooge of imperialism and hegemonism."

Specifically asked about the intervention of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Prime Minister Karmal said: "The arrival of the limited contingents of Soviet troops is in conformity with the standards and laws among states. It is obvious that whenever the factors that necessitated invitation to the limited contingents of Soviet troops cease to exist and the undeclared war against Afghanistan from the Pakistan territory is over, the limited contingents of the Soviet troops would automatically return to their country.

The following are excerpted questions and answers dealing with the various matters:

Q. President Ziaul Haq has reiterated Pakistan's interest in political settlement. Pakistan's four-point formula for this envisages: A) withdrawal of foreign troops; B) restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan; C) respect for the Afghan people's right to determine their own destiny; and D) creation of conditions which would permit Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour. Your comments please?

A. This is somewhat funny and ridiculous. Today, the people of Pakistan have intensified their struggle against the illegal Government of Pakistan and the military junta's regime is suppressing the national democratic rights and freedom of the people of Pakistan. How does he give himself the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan or to advise? This is a clear interference in the internal affairs of our country. If the military leaders of Pakistan had a modicum of decency they would not have made such unwarranted remarks.

Q. President Reagan has been talking of linkages. Now, if as part of the detente process, the Western world insists that while the structure of government of Afghanistan is an internal matter for you but the Soviet troops should withdraw, then would you want that some UN or neutral or non-aligned countries' troops should be there to assist the government?

A. What is the necessity? When the aggression from abroad is suspended, the people of Afghanistan themselves will not only provide security but will strengthen its social and economic growth and the limited contingents of the Soviet troops would return to their country.

Q. Do you still consider Afghanistan to be continuing to be a non-aligned country or will it become a member of the socialist bloc?

A. Traditionally, historically and nationally, Afghanistan has always been a non-aligned country and will definitely remain so. Of course, as an independent, free and non-aligned country, we are not prevented from having deep friendship with socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. Our friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has a historical national background.

Q. A political settlement would endure only if the various disaffected elements can be reconciled and allowed to operate within the framework of a broad-based national consensus. Do you think that is possible and, if so, how do you plan to proceed about this?

A. The counter-revolutionaries who, with the help of reaction, imperialism and hegemony, are fighting against the Sawr Revolution and the people of Afghanistan, are against the progress of Afghanistan. We do not consider them as political opponents. They are the enemies of Afghanistan and are residing abroad.

But after the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, many things have taken place and past mistakes are being corrected in domestic and foreign policies. We look to the future with confidence and are sure of the defeat of our enemy. The enemy of the Sawr Revolution means the enemy of freedom and peace in the region. The enemies of Afghanistan are using propaganda and satanic means. The differences in the party were due to Amin's conspiracy, but the cadres remained united.

Now it is a page of history that after the revolution, Nur Mohammad Taraki was the first general secretary of the party and chairman of the Revolution Council. It is too early to make a scientific analysis of Taraki's personality. History will decide it in the future.

Q. Insurgents are reported to be active over widespread areas. The roads are not safe for travel by foreigners. The goods traffic is reportedly plying under some kind of tacit consent of the insurgents. In five or six provinces in the Qandahar areas, the insurgents are reported to have the run of the place. At the same time, the official functionaries are also present in the areas. There thus appears to be developing a sort of dual control, i.e., the rebels and government functionaries are beginning to co-exist.

Does it mean there is a conscious policy of low-key response to insurgents in the hope that things will work out all right with the passage of time? Or do you plan to undertake an all-out offensive to liquidate the insurgency?

A. After the new phase of the revolution, the undeclared war from abroad started but a great number of bandits have been liquidated. There are more than 17 training centres in Pakistan and the instructors are Pakistanis, Americans, Chinese, Egyptians and even Israelis. Even some professional killers who abound in Europe (Foreign Legion) are working as instructors. There are about eight bases in Xingiang Province of China and also there are 10 to 12 centres in Iran manned by the CIA agents.

Therefore, you know that the Afghan borders with Pakistan and Iran are always open but these bandits have not fought face to face with our troops. Accordingly, we cannot say in which particular area the insurgents have control. They are in each area but in small groups of five, ten, twenty or more. They are operating like highway robbers and are using very savage and inhuman methods. They burn lorries, kill people, kidnap young girls and kill even children. They attack villages and if a farmer has a goat, they take it. They blow up bridges and set the holy Koran and mosques on fire. They kill mullahs and burn schools and hospitals. They use Chinese, American, Egyptian and Pakistani weapons. We can wipe them out within two to three months but the influx of mercenaries continues from abroad.

HEZB-E ESLAMI LEADER: KARMAL'S AUTHORITY ERODED

BK290656 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The head of the Hezb-e Eslami group of Afghanistan Gulbuddin Hikmatyar has said that the authority of the Karmal regime today stands almost completely eroded, despite the presence of some 150,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Addressing a news conference in Peshawar yesterday evening, he said the genocide against the Afghan people and the destruction of villages by Karmal and Soviet forces during the last 3 years have not been able to quell the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan. Four regimes were installed one after another during this period with no tangible success, he added.

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar said that the Karmal regime wielded no authority, even in major towns such as Qandahar, Qunduz, Baghlan and Herat and in the Nangarhar area. The freedom fighters, he added, were able to into break the Qunduz jail at least three times to free thousands of Afghan compatriots. He said the freedom fighters were inspired by the will of the Afghan people to establish an Islamic government in Afghanistan. The only way to ensure the salvation of Afghanistan was to continue the struggle, he added.

RAO: END OF TARAPUR ACCORD 'DEFINITE POSSIBILITY'

BK290853 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha today that termination of the India-U.S. agreement on fuel supply for Tarapur has now become a definite possibility and a decision will be taken very soon. Talks for the purpose are being held in New Delhi. India, he said, is keen for a decision one way or another.

The minister was replying to questions following a calling attention motion on the subject by Harsih Rawat, Congress-I, and others. Mr Rao confirmed that the United States has suggested termination of the agreement.

SOVIETS IN INDIA THREATENED BY AFGHAN EXILES

BK290548 Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Apr (UNI)--A general alert has been sounded following a reported "terrorist threat" to Soviet establishments in India by some Afghan nationals, including one enrolled as a student with Delhi University.

There have been intelligence reports that the Afghans are likely to indulge in terrorist activities against the USSR establishments and are trying to form a group for the purpose. Authoriative sources said the Intelligence Bureau, besides the Directorate of Civil Aviation, has already informed the agencies concerned. The intelligence men were on the track of the Afghan suspects, some of whom have made an international students hostel here their abode.

Security at various Indian airports was also tightened following information that the Afghans are planning to hijack a Soviet Aeroflot plane. Since early this month, the passengers travelling by the Soviet airline have been subjected to strict "checking" and "frisking" before being allowed to board the aircraft. The sources said the airport checks were intensified on instructions from the security wing of the Civil Aviation Department.

They said one of the suspected "terrorists" had been under watch for some time now. His movements were restricted during President Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India. Another person under surveillance is a man reported to be staying in a posh South Delhi locality. He was in possession of travel documents which allowed him to stay in India till July this year. There had been apprehension last year that the Afghans might create "problems" during the first anniversary of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan on December 25, however, nothing untoward had happened then.

SABOTAGE ATTEMPT ON GANDHI'S PLANE INVESTIGATED

BK281622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Every effort is being made to track down the culprits involved in the attempted sabotage of the Air India Boeing aircraft Makalu earmarked for the prime minister's foreign tour next month. Stating this the Home Ministry spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that an engineering expert associated with Air India has gone into the entire matter and expressed the view that the damages to the cables have been done deliberately and the cuts are fresh. The expert observed that the tools used for cutting the cables are commonly available in the Air India workshop.

The spokesman said it was known that the aircraft was earmarked for the prime minister and came for a full check up having completed 4,800 hours of flying. The periodic check started on the 15th of this month and on the 17th one elevator cable under the floor board was found to be slightly frayed. This was replaced on the 20th of this month. When the testing was done something was found amiss which aroused suspicion and led to a thorough inspection of the aircraft. The inspection revealed a series of damages to cables ranging from 30 to 80 percent and all pertaining to the tail section of the aircraft. The damages were done in such a way that they could not be detected very easily, and the system would have failed in the next few flights.

An aeronautical expert from the National Aeronautics Laboratory in Bangalore has also been called to look into the damages. The official spokesman added that all available evidence indicates that the sabotage attempt was hardly work of a group of people well-versed with aircraft engineering.

Union Home Minister Zail Singh is flying to Bombay tomorrow for a detailed study into the attempted sabotage. He will be accompanied by top officials of the Home Ministry and will have detailed discussion with Air India officials and others.

In the meantime, an agency report from Bombay says Air India's Boeing 707 Makalu which was earmarked for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's trip abroad next month today left on a commercial flight to Singapore after necessary repairs. The plane which left for Singapore via Madras is scheduled to return to Bombay later tonight.

AMIR OF BAHRAIN CONTINUES VISIT TO INDIA

BK281628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Visiting Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today expressed concern over the militarization of the Indian Ocean and the great power rivalry in the Gulf. During an hour-long meeting, Mrs Gandhi said India is deeply interested in the stability of the countries of the Gulf and concerned about the impact of great power rivalry not only in that area but in the entire Asian region. She said the international situation is drifting toward confrontation which would ultimately affect the developing countries.

The amir briefed Mrs Gandhi about the formation of the six-member council for cooperation among countries of the Gulf. He also reaffirmed Bahrain's view that the security of the Gulf should primarily remain the responsibility of the countries of the region. The two leaders also exchanged views on developmental problems. The amir said his country was keenly interested in expanding relations with India and strengthening bilateral economic ties.

Bahrain Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah had a separate meeting with External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao at which they had a detailed discussion, particularly about the situation in the Gulf and the Iran-Iraq conflict. Mr Rao gave the Bahrain minister a historical analysis of India's consistent support to the struggle of the Arab people, especially to the PLO, he reiterated that India would continue to support the cause of the Palestinian people.

India and Bahrain have signed an agreement for economic and technical cooperation; it will remain in force for 5 years. It was signed by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Bahrain's Minister for Finance and National Economy Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim in New Delhi today. The agreement covers several fields including engineering, medicine, tourism, health, agriculture, industry, energy, petrochemicals and fertilizers. The two countries have also signed the first cultural exchange program which envisages cooperation in the fields of education, culture, sports and radio and television.

GANDHI MEETS SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

BK281614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Visiting Chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and Deputy Defense Minister Marshal N.V. Ogarkov called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi today. They are understood to have discussed the situation in the region and bilateral matters.

TEHRAN: AWACS PLANES SIGN OF NEW U.S. EXPANSION

GF281951 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Imperialism's New Expansionist Tendencies"]

[Excerpts] The deluge of Western imperialism has descended on the Middle East under the aegis of the United States. A survey of European nations, reactionary governments of the [words indistinct], the Gulf countries and the five enslaved leaders of these countries and the pleasure-seeking flotillas of the Western nations will reveal the new trends of imperialism.

In addition to the Iraqi mercenary Ba'thist regime's overt aggression against the Islamic revolution, the U.S. AWACS planes flew over the holy city of Mecca, the venerated place of Muslims. On the pretext of safeguarding Islam, occupation of holy places takes place without any warning. In this way, U.S. imperialism presents the danger of Zionism and the Islamic revolution of Iran as a bugbear for its puppet regimes in the area.

Now we are also hearing that new tasks have been assigned to the U.S. AWACS aircraft in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that is, to protect the airspace of Bahrain. AL-QABAS in its recent issue states that Saudi-Bahraini cooperation has considerably expanded, the object of which is to protect Bahrain from foreign aggression that may result from the concomitant danger of developments in the area. On the basis of this cooperation, U.S. AWACS planes will take over the responsibility of safeguarding Bahrain's airspace and will make up for Bahrain's lack of air force and radar systems for aerial defense.

The question arises: What is that danger which has made imperialism so anxious over the security of the Gulf region? Was it not present before the flight of the U.S. AWACS planes over Mecca? And what is the reason for this sudden danger in these countries since the success of Islamic revolution in Iran in this short period? Imperialism's new mode of action and such operations are (?intelligible) to political observers, but what the Zionist media is trying to conceal at the international level is that U.S. actions are in fact the siege of the Islamic revolution by world imperialism. All Satanic plots of imperialism have been foiled with the fortitude of the Iranian people and imperialism has achieved nothing but a foolish defeat through its direct and indirect aggression, a foolish defeat. It is now trying to intimidate Iran's neighbors with the possibility of the Iranian revolution spreading and in this way it can encourage them to come closer through bilateral and trilateral treaties.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Western media, of which most are in the control of international Zionism, should pretend that the West and the United States are in favor of Islam, and it is for this cause that they fly their AWACS aircraft over the city of Mecca. It is obvious to the oppressed Muslim people of the area that the aggressors, the United States through its allies, are indulging in exploiting the natural resources of these deprived people. From Saudi Arabia to Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, the maneuvers of the AWACS planes cannot conceal those designs of the aggressors, the aim of which is to shackle the oppressed people of the area in the bonds of slavery.

Meanwhile, the Iranian nation will not forsake its revolutionary acumen, nor will it allow the aggressor that has gone out of the door to return through the window. The other Middle Eastern countries' Muslims, who have witnessed the miracle of the Islamic revolution with their own eyes and seen how a nation emptyhandedly resisted an armed puppet government and succeeded, will not permit the stooges of imperialism in the area to transform their countries into international brigands and allow them to empty out their oil reserves on the pretext of supporting and safeguarding Islam. U.S. AWACS aircraft will never be able to stem the rapidly rising tide of revolution in the Middle East and it will not be long before the rage of the oppressed people will drive the puppet lackey regimes to their demise, like the former shah, and throw them into the garbage cans of history.

BRITISH ENVOY TOLD IRAN NO LONGER TRUSTS UK

LD281804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the British charge d'affaires in the Islamic Republic of Iran conferred with Mr Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, deputy prime minister and political adviser to the prime minister, at noon today.

At this meeting, which lasted over 1 hour, concerning the criteria of the Government of the Islamic Republic for establishing relations with other countries, which was raised by the British charge d'affaires, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: In order to create these relations, in addition to the principles of its foreign policy, the Iranian Government takes into account the trustworthiness, practices, past experiences and positions taken by governments on world events and the degree of governments' understanding of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

He added: It is in view of these criteria that the Iranian nation has no further trust in your country. On the issue of the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, your country took the side of America on the basis of a violation of human rights. However, in the name of impartiality your country has kept quiet during this war which America has imposed upon Iran through the infidel Saddam and in which our residential areas, schools and hospitals are being bombed and in which cities have been attacked with missles, leading to the killing and wounding of tens of thousands of people.

He added: The Western press regularly carries articles against our Islamic revolution. Bearing in mind past relations, the bitter memories which the Muslim Iranian nation has of your country, and the position taken by Britain against Iran after the victory of the Islamic revolution, our Islamic nation no longer has any trust in your country.

The British charge d'affaires then said: Allow the representatives of the Western press to come to Iran and see events from close quarters and report them.

In response to this suggestion, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: A number of correspondents of the foreign mass media are presently in Iran; for over 1 and 1/2 years after the victory of the Islamic revolution Western reporters were in Iran and could go wherever they wanted. However, what was published in your press was against our revolution. We are not looking for praise; we only want your mass media to reflect the truth as it is.

NABAVI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON 1981 BUDGET

LD282102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs, held a press conference today and gave some explanations about the 1981 budget bill. In his address he said:

The issue of the budget is of national importance, but unfortunately the mass media have taken no steps to explain or analyze it. He added: If studies are carried out concerning the budget a number of misunderstandings will be dispelled, and if there are objections, officials will hear of them and will resolve them. He said: We need the [revolution guards] corps and the [Islamic] committees for our security. We have drawn up a budget for the guards corps in such a way that in the future--God willing--they will have greater strength and fighting capability. He then referred to gendarmerie expenses and said: Bearing in mind gendarmerie activities during the past year in safeguarding the borders and other issues, a large figure has been allocated in the budget for the gendarmerie.

The minister of state in charge of executive affairs also said: The budget for the reconstruction crusade has been increased from 4.5 billion tumans to 8 billion tumans. This increase has been made in view of the past year's activities of this foundation.

He then referred to the government's most important project and said: This project involves piping gas to dwellings which will also be a source of revenue for the government. He added: In the current year, 2,000 villages will be linked to the national electricity grid, and the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone will also link 550 villages to the telephone network.

Concerning the Ministry of Roads and Transportation he said: This year we have four big projects, including the rail links between Bandar-e Abbas and Kerman, Esfahan and Shiraz, Zahedan and Kerman, and Gonbad and Gorgan. Meanwhile, the railways have many technical difficulties which we should try to solve. In the year which began 21 March 1981, the number of passengers carried will increase from 6.5 million to 8 million.

It was also announced at the press conference that urban services will be provided in the villages to prevent the exodus of people from villages. It is planned to set up about 300 rural service centers this year at which doctors, auxiliary doctors and agricultural experts will put medical and agricultural services at the disposal of villagers. For this purpose 1.5 billion tumans has been put at the disposal of the reconstruction crusade. In addition to this figure, according to this year's budget, each month the government will pay 300 tumans to farmers aged over 60. These payments will be funded by an increase in the price of gasoline.

According to our correspondent's report, it was also announced that the four provinces of Sistan va Baluchestan, Kordestan, the Torkamansahra District in Mazandaran Province and Ilam will be given priority in receiving technical facilities.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES PROSECUTOR GENERAL 28 APR

GF281115 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Musavi-Ardabili, the country's prosecutor general, this morning. The meeting lasted about 1 hour.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES BEHESHTI, FALLAHI 29 APR

GF291120 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received this morning Mohammad Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court. During the meeting judiciary matters and national issues were discussed.

The imam also received Brigadier General Fallahi, the acting chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by a group of Muslim fighters who rendered considerable services behind the front in Khuzestan.

RAJA'I CHAIRS MEETING AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

GF281120 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i chaired a meeting of Foreign Ministry assistants this morning at the ministry. During the 3-hour session, political questions of interest to the Foreign Ministry were discussed.

CABINET MEETS, DISCUSSES FUTURE PROJECTS

GF290935 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a session today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. At the outset of the session the Cabinet was acquainted with a report on the recent victories by Islam's fighters on the front between right and wrong. The Cabinet members extended their congratulations and condolences to the fighting nation and its imam and to the family of a pilot, Captain Shirazi, known among his friends as (Malek al-Ashtar), on his martyrdom. During today's Cabinet session, which lasted more than 3 hours, future Cabinet projects were discussed and general decisions made in this connection.

CABINET APPROVES GENDARMERIE COMBAT FUNDS

LD251418 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Cabinet held a session at 0600 today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Raja'i. The session began with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran.

During this session the participants reviewed problems of public transport and ways of overcoming them. Tehran's urban subway project was also examined and it was agreed that a commission comprising several ministers and the head of the plan and budget organization, under the supervision of Tehran's mayor and with the cooperation of experts, should review this project and present its findings to the Cabinet within 10 days. The Cabinet will then make its final decision on the project.

During this session, representatives of the supervisory council of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran also presented a short report about the organization's activities.

The session also approved the request of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the proposal of the Plan and Budget Organization for the allocation of 2 billion rials to finance gendarmerie combat operations from 21 March to 21 May.

The Cabinet session ended at 0930.

CANDIDATES FOR JUSTICE MINISTER SELECTED

LD261748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Supreme Judiciary Council has introduced to the prime minister the following candidates for the post of minister of justice: (Khosrow Bijani), (Hassan Fakheri), (Seyyed Mohammad Asghari).

The Supreme Judiciary Council has concluded the task of appointing a three-man commission to take over the post of minister of justice. Thus, in according with the Constitution, the prime minister will choose one of the three candidates and introduce him to the Majlis.

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Crowd Disrupts Qom Prayers

LD281253 Tehran ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in Persian 21 Apr 81 p 8

[ENQELAB-E ESLAMI correspondent's report: "Distruption of Congregational Prayers at Safa'iyeh Mosque, Qom"]

[Text] Qom--The leader of the congregational prayers at the Safa'iyeh Mosque in Qom, Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Qomi, has been prevented from conducting prayers and delivering his address by a group of individuals including several students from the theological seminary.

According to the report by our correspondent in Qom, on the night of 11 April, a number of persons attended the address customarily given each Friday night by Ayatollah Qomi, but proceeded to insult him by engaging in a argument and conversation and chanting slogans. In order to avoid a clash, the ayatollah returned to his home.

According to the report, the same individuals arrived at the mosque the following night, and after congregational prayers had taken place, they began to taunt him with abuse. He quietly appealed to the people to remain calm. When he tried to leave the mosque, the group blocked his path and he was forced to remain seated in the courtyard of the mosque, while the crowd made speeches and chanted slogans which referred to him as a hypocrite and demanded that "hypocrites be executed." The group finally left the mosque and the ayatollah also left. Following this incident, the group has repeatedly been gathering in the mosque to prevent Ayatollah Qomi from conducting prayers or delivering his address.

Ayatollah Qomi, who is the son of the late ayatollah, His Great Eminence Haj Aqa Hoseyn Qomi, uncle of the Imam Musa as-Sadr, has been attending the Safa'iyeh Mosque for the past 3 years and has held meetings after prayers each Friday evening to discuss religious matters.

Clashes in Amol

LD290805 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Apr 81 p 2

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Amol Clashes Lead to Closure of Bazaar and Street Barricades"]

[Text] Amol--In a clash between supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and a group of Amol residents, several persons were injured and a number were arrested.

Shortly before noon yesterday (Tuesday) clashes broke out between Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters and the people at a protest rally organized by the pro-Mojahedin Muslim High School Students Association on the anniversary of the cultural revolution and the closure of the universities. These then spread to the sprawling Espah Kolah District, where the Sa'id Mohen Library was set on fire and a cooperative company was badly damaged. Security officials intervened to end the clash and restore order, and fired into the air in efforts to disperse the two sides.

The first clashes lasted until 1530, and during them a number of persons were injured and arrests were made. Following a period of comparative calm, clashes again reached a climax at 1700 yesterday and spread across the town, including the bazaar and streets of Amol. The KEYHAN correspondent's report also stated:

The stores in the town and the bazaar closed down as a result of the tear gas, hails of stones, smoke from burning tires on the streets and the fierce clashes between the groups.

Yesterday evening the rooftops of all the stores were occupied by counterrevolutionary groups and the stores suffered damage.

According to our correspondent's report, peace returned to the town at about 1930 hours last night when the security officers took up positions at sensitive points in the town, including the Tekieh Masha'i.

The report also states that about 40 persons were injured in the clashes and 10 to 20 were arrested.

Clash in Karaj

LD291024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] At about 1700 yesterday Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters in Karaj held a rally in the Hesar region on the main Tehran-Karaj highway and shouted slogans against the Islamic Republic of Iran and state officials. They were confronted by the Muslim citizens of Karaj, whereupon the Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters started to throw stones at the people from the Hesar heights.

In this clash a number of people were hurt, some of whom were treated for superficial wounds and several others hospitalized.

The rally was broken up by the people's resistance and more than 50 people were arrested by the Muslim citizens of Karaj and handed over to security officials. Security officials did not intervene in this clash in any way.

Commentary on Tehran Incident

LD281632 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What happened in Tehran yesterday was another link in the chain of preconceived plots designed and repeated in several cities in our country. The widespread reports in the mass media of Israel, the United States, Germany, France and Baghdad of such events and the activities and high degree of security for foreign reporters and film crews who had previously been invited shows a large number of behind-the-scene agreements, secrets and prior agreements by the true leaders of such events and the connection between the isolated minigroups and the world devourers of the East and West. What is most important is that the time for such marches and agitation coincides with the approaching Labor Day and follows the recent victories by the fighters and Mojahedin-e Khalq in the battle of right against falsehood, represented by Saddam. The repeat of such events during various sensitive times in the Islamic revolution of Iran--whether prior to the U.S. military intervention in Tabas or prior to the coup--in the shape of bombing, marches and agitation are obvious matters experienced by our heroic nation during the past 2 years. It is possible to forecast that following the defeat of Saddam, the United States and other world devourers will not easily allow an Islamic revolution to take root and be established in Iraq, especially since this would be carried out with the aid of the Islamic revolution of Iran and following the special directions of the imam's policies.

The main question is why the authorities in charge of the judiciary system have not given serious consideration to the matter in light of their previous warnings and a communique issued by the prosecutor general of the revolution. Why have they never told the people which of these parties and groups are prepared to use the benefits guaranteed under the law for their freedom, and which of them exists for lawlessness and agitation?

What is very clear is that following the announcement by the imam of the nation and leader of the revolution making 1981 the year of law and his stressing the need for the government to abide by the decrees of the imam, the minigroups attached to the East or the West, which consider their existence possible in times of lawlessness and unrest, will not easily allow law to be established in the country, since should this happen they would no longer have room to operate. Therefore, why is it that the judiciary and law enforcement authorities have not taken any measures or have not discussed the truth about such incidents with the masses of the generous millions so that the people--who are the real inheritors of the revolution and who have been suffering for the cause of the revolution--themselves become its protectors?

Unfortunately, we should concede that the decisiveness that the leader of the revolution relies on is not apparent in the majority of the government authorities, otherwise why is it that the judiciary and respected representatives of the people have not yet felt the need for the immediate approval of the bill for political parties and organizations? In circumstances where--according to repeated statements by the imam--the continuation of the battle by the soldiers and the self-sacrificing guards of the revolution needs the backing of the people, which is only possible in a calm atmosphere, (?why is it possible) for some parties and minigroups to have the courage to create unrest in cities and attack places and buildings, like Mongols, and clash in the streets like knife wielders?

What is obvious--the active presence and participation of foreign reporters and their protection, and the immediate reaction and sympathetic defense by the radios of Israel, Baghdad, the United States, Germany and France for these minigroups--shows that the enemy is still working toward weakening and defeating the revolution from within. When this was not achieved by the creation of dissent among the leadership, they resorted to the second part of the plot, the creation of clashes, unrest and injustice among the people and the fighters from the fronts to divert their attention from internal events.

Under such circumstances the main and most important duty of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities is to explain their actions and such events and inform the people of all such activities, and to be certain that the combatant and generous nation of ours will be able to defend its revolution, as has been shown several times so far. Our people know well that such lawlessness is aimed at stopping both the process of law and the utterance of the truth. What is logical is for a person to comply with the law, to ask for march permits and to express himself in a free atmosphere. This will not harm his existence but will improve conditions for discussion and possibly his stature.

It is now 21 days since the communique was issued by the prosecutor general of the revolution on the subject of free activity by parties and groups who are prepared to work under the law. The leaders of such (?groups)--had they the slightest amount of logic and faith in their well-known line of reasoning used by those who spread poison--would have no need for a tightrope act, acrobatics or reminders of the white collar (?characters) of the events before 19 August and the time before the coup in Chile or the need for protection of Israeli, U.S. or Iraqi radios.

The truth is that what happened in Tehran and some other Iranian cities yesterday is nothing but a green light to the leaders of the Western powers in such events who, following a propaganda series to create leaders, found no use for such sold-out characters as Oveysi and Bakhtiar, and they have therefore been hurriedly looking for a new leader.

The praise of the imperialist (?propaganda) organizations for leaders of these events--who have remained quiet about the death [as heard] of Bobby Sands, the Irish combatant guerrilla--is itself indicative. Our combatant nation is now eagerly awaiting the decisions of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities so that it can stop a repeat of such events. It is now apparent that such behind-the-scene activities by the ringleaders of Kordestan events, as well as bombings and agitation such as those which took place yesterday, have a connection with the clear defeat of Saddam's forces.

Therefore, the people are awaiting the final decision by the nation's judiciary and law enforcement authorities so they can teach a lesson to the opponents of law and the creators of lawless activities in the same manner that they brought the well-prepared enemy to its knees with their presence in the scenes of battle. To conclude, we again warn those in authority and the combatant nation that on the eve of Labor Day celebrations, the anniversary of the martydom of Professor Motahhari, and Teachers' Day, and under circumstances when our glorious fighters are actively purging the aggressive enemy with their presence at the scene of jihad, that they must increase their awareness, maintain calm and, with full attention, realize the true nature of the dissenters.

AFP: TRIAL OF ENTEZAM RESUMES AFTER 2-WEEK DELAY

NC261331 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 26 Apr (AFP)--Former government spokesman and Ambassador to Scandinavia Abbas Amir Entezam, charged with spying for the United States, clashed today with the court president when his trial in Evin Prison resumed after a recess of more than two weeks.

The recess was granted to allow Mr Entezam, spokesman for the provisional Bazargan government set up after the overthrow of the shah, to study prosecution documents. Most of the documents were said to have been seized by the students who took over the U.S. Embassy in November 1979.

When today's hearing began, Mr Entezam demanded the right to speak, but the court president replied that he would be allowed to do so later, for as long as he wanted.

Mr Entezam then turned to the courtroom, brandishing papers in his hand.

"After 460 days of imprisonment," he said, "I want to prove that these documents are a complete fabrication and that everything I am accused of is based on these libels."

Before the hearing began, Mr Entezam had asked Iranian journalists present why they had so far not reported his defence statements. Later, before the end of the nearly two-hour hearing, Mr Entezam again addressed the press, saying:

"Come and hear me refute the charges."

The greater part of the hearing was taken up with the prosecution reading into the record notes, mainly confidential, said to have come from the U.S. Embassy.

Most of the notes were said to have been written by U.S. diplomats and reported alleged conversations with Mr Entezam.

The prosecution said that the topics discussed went far beyond the normal framework of diplomatic discussions, dealing with such matters as interference by Islamic militia in state affairs, the difficulties of the government, and the situation within the clergy.

The prosecution accused Mr Entezam of facilitating the departure of U.S. and British advisors, only four days after the shah's ouster, and the repatriation of U.S. military telecommunications equipment.

This decision, said the prosecution, was a "national catastrophe."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 485, 486

485: Battles on Various Fronts

LD281750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Communique 485 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. At 1120 today, an Iraqi MiG was shot down over Naftshahr by our antiaircraft fire. Some of the operations of the heroes of the battles between right and wrong over the past 24 hours are as follows: exchanges of fire with the forces of blasphemy continued on the Abadan and Knuninshahr front. Artillery and mortar fire by the army of Islam set ablaze and destroyed three machinegun trenches, a number of bunkers, a number of vehicles, three ammunition dumps and two enemy tanks.

An Iraqi machinegun, observation post and assembly point were destroyed in another operation on the Abadan front. Enemy fire on Abadan's residential areas caused damage and casualties.

In the Kharkheh area, our combatants' fire destroyed an observation trench and a mortar position, killing or wounding enemy personnel. Thanks to the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy tanks and positions, six tanks of the aggressors and their crews were completely destroyed in the Ahvaz area and a number of Iraqis were injured. Our combatants also killed up to 15 of the aggressors in the area southwest of Sunsangerd.

Fire from one of the ground force units destroyed two mortar trenches, four bunkers and some ammunition of the mercenaries on the Iraqi side of the Arvand Rud.

In the western regions of our country, fire from our heroic forces killed 16 of the enemy in the Chaghalivand area and destroyed 1 observation trench and 1 machinegun post. On one of the Chaghalvand fronts, thanks to the alertness of our forces, enemy activity was halted and the aggressive Iraqi Army personnel forced to flee after suffering a number of dead and wounded. In the same area enemy aircraft appeared in the sky at various times, but our antiaircraft fire forced them to flee.

In the Kan-e Sakht area, the brave gendarmerie personnel destroyed an enemy vehicle and its passengers.

A severe clash occurred today between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the aggressive Iraqi Army in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Yesterday, an Iraqi and his family surrendered to the military officials in Sar Dasht and asked for asylum.

On 26 April, on the western and southern fronts, six of our combative brothers from the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and a number were injured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

486: Iraqis Attack in West

LD290856 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Communique 486 issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Tehran, 29 Apr (PARS)--The invading enemy, in order to revenge the defeats of the last several days, employed an entire division in the fronts of Qasr-e Shirin, Bazi Deraz, Kur-e much and Faraviz, all on the western border with Iran, and tried to regain the lost strategic points yesterday. However, the Iranian Armed Forces, consisting of the air force, ground forces, helicopter support, the Islamic revolutionary guards and other tribal units resisted the enemy attack and inflicted heavy casualties and destruction upon the Iraqi forces. Iranian forces succeeded in destroying 66 Iraqi tanks and shooting down 3 enemy MiG's in the western battlefield during the last 24 hours. One Iraqi officer piloting one of the planes was captured and (?the others) presumed dead or missing.

GUARDS CORPS STATEMENT ON SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS

LD252246 Tehran Domestic Service in Pesian 2030 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Statement by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran on operations conducted by the defenders of Isalm--date not given]:

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "We staged a revolution for Islam" [quotation from Imam Khomeyni]. Following the occupation of the Bazi Deraz heights by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the selfless guards stationed on other fronts dealt heavy blows on the stuffed corpses of the invading followers of Saddam and forced the weakened enemy to flee the fronts in the war of Islam against blasphemy.

In the Marivan region, the guards captured Kani Kenareh on the border and the posts between Piranshah and Kani Baranch. They penetrated inside Iraqi territory throughout (?Tutman) border post. As a result, the aggressive enemy was forced to retreat several kilometers. Then the enemy tried to launch a counteroffensive to recapture one of the heights in this region but was confronted with intensive fire from our brothers' weapons, suffered heavy losses and fled the scene. Also, through the precise fire of our heroes, a post in the (?Dareh Mal) region was hit and more than 88 of the enemy were killed and considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy's ammunition supply.

One of enemy's assembly points near (?Tutman) came under fire by our forces and several heavy and light weapons were destroyed. Four deceived Iraqis surrendered themselves to the forces of Islam in this region yesterday. In [name indistinct] an Iraqi post came under our forces' heavy fire and as a result the border post was completely destroyed and a number of its personnel were either killed or wounded.

Also, a mortar unit of the guards corps and Kurdish Muslim peshmerga opened fire on several of Saddam's bunkers in [name indistinct] region and killed a number of enemy personnel.

On the southern fronts, exchanges of fire still continue and our forces' heavy fire on the occupied part of Khuninshahr destroyed fuel tank and two bulldozers belonging to Saddam's followers.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

IRAQI PLANES ATTACK AHVAZ INDUSTRIAL SITE

GF271510 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau's correspondent in Ahvaz, aggressive enemy planes attacked an Ahvaz industrial site at around 1400 today and caused some damage. The report adds that one worker was martyred and three others were wounded in the attack.

NOWDESHEH REGION RECAPTURED FROM 'MERCENARIES'

LD272212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, following combined operations, which began yesterday, by combatants of the armed forces, the revolution guards corps and the tribal mobilization forces, the Nowdesheh region finally came under the complete control of the defenders of the Islamic revolution and resistance by a handful of law-breaking mercenaries was crushed. The same report indicates that as the Islamic combatants entered the region, the people of Nowdesheh accorded them a warm welcome, chanting "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader."

The governor of Paveh congratulated the valiant inhabitants of Nowdesheh on Islam's triumph and reminded them that they were born again and in the embarace of the true Islam, and that they should be grateful for such an event. The people of Nowdesheh asked the governor of Paveh to communicate their greetings to the imam.

For 3 years the people of Nowdesheh maintained their tolerance in the suppressed atmosphere created by the armed outlaws in this region. Along with the other combatants of Islam they resisted and fought the outlawed armed groups. Operations to free Nowdesheh began a month ago when the region was surrounded.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ARRESTED IN MAKU

LD281738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] According to PARS, in a clash between illegal armed groups and gendarmerie and brother guards near Maku, three counterrevolutionaries were arrested and the rest fled.

During this operation, which occurred in the (Talim Khan) area, one Brno rifle, three G-3 rifles, three hunting rifles and ammunition were captured from the counterrevolutionaries.

NVOI CRITICIZES MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ FOLLOWERS

TA290836 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Creating Tension Is Treason to the Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The attempts by the counterrevolution, various minigroups who demand so-called freedom, the American Maoists, the compromising liberals and, unfortunately, certain individuals from the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, who have wittingly or unwittingly thrown themselves into the lap of the counterrevolutionary minigroups, have reached a sensitive and dangerous stage in the creation of tension and clashes. This situation has justly caused the concern of all individuals truly responsible to the revolution and its gains, and of all those faithful to the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line.

As we are aware, the prime minister and other officials reviewed during an extraordinary session the country's recent events, the creation of clashes and demonstrations by mini-groups and deceived individuals fallen into the trap of the counterrevolution.

The country's prosecutor general was received by the imam and, while reporting on the country's various problems, raised this very issue of the creation of tension and recent clashes in the imam's presence. The press, the true forces of the revolution and the parties committed to the revolution are warning all the people to watch the plots of world-devouring America and its elements, namely, Savakists who have changed color, the American Maoists and the compromising liberals. In fact, a single front comprising all these forces which, more or less, desire the bringing to power of a so-called moderate, middle-of-the-road and independent government preferred by the United States, and which also desire free (?trade) and investment, namely, free robbery and plunder, has been formed. Thus, under the guise of so-called freedom they will overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

One cannot refrain from expressing regret over the fact that the path which leaders of Mojahedin-e Khalq have adopted recently and are continuing with obstinacy and stubbornness has ultimately placed them in a single rank and a single front with all the counterrevolutionary groups, the American Maoists and the liberals. It is for this reason, too, that active participation by individuals from Mojahedin-e Khalq also can be perceived in all the recent plots and clashes that have been organized in various parts of the country by the hands of the former Savakists, by the liberal followers of MIZAN, which belongs to Reza Sadr and his ilk who enjoy the support of Cyrus Vance and Brzezinski, and by the Chinese and American Maoists.

The country's prosecutor general justly pointed out in his interview that the Iranian people condemn these futile acts and this creation of tension, which actually are to the benefit of the counterrevolution and world-devouring America. How can individuals who recognize themselves as belonging to this land and soil create such disturbances and clashes in these sensitive conditions and under conditions when the country is facing an imposed war and various plots? At the least they are diverting a part of society's forces from the main danger.

These gentlemen, these saviours and advocates of so-called freedom who every day create an incident in some corner, who foment clashes and tensions in the factories and universities, should listen these days to the commentaries and talks of Western and Zionist radios and see how the enemies of our nation and the Iranian revolution cannot restrain themselves and are dancing with sheer joy. The calculation of the American and Chinese Maoists, the calculation of the compromising liberals who desire a constitution with or without a shah according to Brzezinski's prescription, the calculation of the Savakists and the big capitalists and landowners is obvious.

However, what do you individuals associated with Mojahedin-e Khalq say? What kind of society based on law and justice do you want to create with the help and cooperation of the liberals who support the homemade millionaires and who have the duty of implementing Brzezinski's plan, and with the help and cooperation of the Savakists and Chinese and American Maoists? What honor is it for you that today the radio of the Zionists and the VOA and BBC present your demonstrations against the Republican system as the biggest demonstrations against the Khomeyni regime? Or when the radio of Oveysi and Palizban praises and lauds your activities?

Yes, those who are now provoking and encouraging you to create tension and clashes and hold demonstrations, these very same gentlemen, should they assume power tomorrow, will first of all use your corpses as a ladder for achieving their criminal aims. In connection with the events of recent days one cannot and should not keep silent regarding the deeds and actions of certain officials and of some elements and circles associated with the liberals and their mouthpiece newspapers. During the very recent days when the three-man committee for resolving differences among the upper echelons held its meetings, the few instances which this committee mentioned and that are instances of violations of the imam's guidelines are all violations by certain individuals who are preparing the ground in various forms for tensions and clashes.

Irresponsible interviews, letters, diaries and notes full of contradictory and provocative items, snide articles and commentaries that encourage dissatisfactions and that contain calls to resistance and are published in newspapers such as MIZAN, ENQELAB-E ESLAMI and others are all effective, whether willingly or unwillingly, in creating a climate of tension, unrest and clashes. The expectation of the people and all the true revolutionary forces and the sincere followers of the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line from the revolutionary authorities and judicial and security officials is to prosecute the principle and basic elements of these events by following the matter realistically and through a revolutionary attitude before it is too late. The expectation of the people and the true forces of the revolution from sincere individuals and enthusiastic youth associated with Mojahedin-e Khalq is that if they do feel committed to the nation and revolution they should return from the path that they have taken, before it is too late, and should separate themselves from those members of this organization who, with stubbornness and obstinacy, prefer harmony with the liberals and American Maoists instead of being in a single rank, in the popular and anti-imperialist front.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON RECORDED MESSAGES TO IRANIANS

NC281802 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The methods used by Khomeyni to overthrow the shah are gradually being adopted against him. One of the methods of struggle is for opponents of the regime to record speeches on cassettes and send them to Iran; some recordings are done in Iran.

The use of cassettes is a very popular method now and, among the people who have recorded messages, is Ayatollah Shariat-Madari who, after a long period of silence, has made a recording in the Azeri language. This recording is being distributed among the Azarbayjanis in Iran. Despite the efforts made by the revolution guards and the committees, these cassettes are being distributed throughout the cities of Azarbayjan and [word indistinct] agents of the Islamic Republic have been unable to stop this. Other cassettes containing messages by either Reza Pahlavi or Shahpur Bakhtiar have (?been copied) in large numbers in Iran and are (?being distributed throughout Iran).

RADIO IRAN ON IRANIAN RESISTANCE STATEMENT

NC281502 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] In reply to chimerical accusations by the enemies of Iran, the National Resistance Movement of Iran has issued a statement which stresses that the movement opposes the reestablishment of the past corruption and dictatorship as much as it opposes the present regime.

The statement also reiterates its condemnation of Iraq's aggression against Iran and confirms the movement's clear stance on the inseparability of the homeland the invalidity of any agreement handing over Iranian territory to foreigners.

In the statement the National Resistance Movement of Iran reveals Bani-Sadr's activities and his contacts with foreign sources for the purpose of gaining the rule.

SRI LANKA

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMEED TALKS WITH USSR'S FIRYUBIN

BK261137 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minsiter N.P. Firyubin told Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed during talks in Colombo yesterday that the Soviet Union would be sending a delegation of experts to Sri Lanka to study and identify different areas of economic cooperation. Firyubin said that the Soviet Union was prepared to have closer economic relations with Sri Lanka.

The visiting Soviet deputy minister had two rounds of talks with Hameed on bilateral, regional and international issues. Firyubin recalled that the two countries had maintained consistently good relations over the past 2 decades. He said that the Soviet Union highly appreciated the role which Sri Lanka plays in the Nonaligned Movement and the constructive contribution she makes at various international fora. He was also appreciative of the active role that Sri Lanka was now playing to bring about regional cooperation among the countries of South Asia.

Hameed outlined to Firyubin Sri Lanka's position on various issues, such as Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Middle East situation and the Indian Ocean peace zone. He also outlined to the visitor the efforts Sri Lanka was making to hold a conference in Colombo which would take the implementation of the peace zone declaration a step further.

Hameed said that Sri Lanka supported in principle any initiative, either in the East or West, that sought to bring about greater understanding and confidence among the countries of the world.

SOVIET FISHERIES MINISTER, COSMONAUT VISIT COLOMBO

BK231155 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Minister of Fisheries of the Russian Federation Nikolay Vanyayev has referred to the importance of modern scientific research to achieve progress in Sri Lanka's fisheries industry. Addressing newsmen in Colombo yesterday, the visiting minister pointed out that the available fishing craft estimated at 4,000 is sufficient to serve the need of the expanded fisheries industry but the only constraint is the lack of trained fishermen.

Cosmonaut (Vladimir Yakov) said that the success of the American space shuttle Columbia has opened a new era in the space program. He emphasized that the Soviet Union would never use its space program for military purposes.